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East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1933

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CONTENTS

BULGARIA

Sample-Picking Device for Testing Contaminated Matter Described
(Kuncho Mariyanski; GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA, No 7, 1981) 1

Suggested Treatment of People Affected by Nerve Gas
(Petur Ganchev; GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA, No 8, 1981) 6

Training Methods of Local Civil Defense Officials
(GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA, No 7, 1981) 9

Profiles of Local Civil Defense Leaders
(GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA, No 8, 1981) 14

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Operations of Flight Simulator Training Described
(Wilfried Kopenhagen; AR ARMEERUNDSCHAU, Sep 81) 19

HUNGARY

Underutilization of Technical Intellectuals Charged
(Adam Juhasz; MAGYAR NEMZET, 27 Sep 81) 22

ROMANIA

New Appointments in Agriculture [Electric Power] Planning
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, 22 Sep 81) 28

Briefs
Presidential Appointments 29
New Official in Calarasi 29
Amendment of Decree 29

YUGOSLAVIA

Chronic Shortcomings of Youth Federation Detailed
(Marko Lopusina; SVIJET, 24 Aug 81) 30

Editorialist Attacks Legacy of Orthodox Bishop Nikolaj
(Miroslav Stojanovic; POLITIKA, 5 Sep 81) 35

Zagreb Journalists Describe Scene in Kosovo
(START, 15, 29 Aug 81) 38

Marinkovic on Contradictions, by Gojko Marinkovic
Trnski With Security Forces, by Mladen Trnski

Briefs
Macedonian Language Teaching 48

BULGARIA

SAMPLE-PICKING DEVICE FOR TESTING CONTAMINATED MATTER DESCRIBED

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 7, 1981 pp 29-30

[Article by Col Kuncho Mariyanski: "The KVP-1 Sample-Taking Kit"]

[Text] Reconnaissance in the Civil Defense System is organized and carried out with a view to obtaining prompt data on the situation which develops as a result of the enemy's use of nuclear, chemical, biological or conventional weapons. Such data are needed in order to assess the circumstances within the shortest possible time so that decisions may be made on the protection of the population and rescue and emergency damage repair work can be carried out.

The implementation of these tasks is possible only if the reconnaissance authorities are properly trained and if the necessary technical means are available. That is why, starting with this year, all reconnaissance organs within the Civil Defense System will be issued a new technical means: a domestically-developed kit (KVP-1) for the testing of the soil, water, food and other projects in the external environment which may be contaminated with radioactive and toxic substances and bacteria. The instrument weights 6.4 kg and has the following dimensions: length, 312 ± 2 mm; width,132 ± 2 mm; height, 202.5 ± 2 mm.

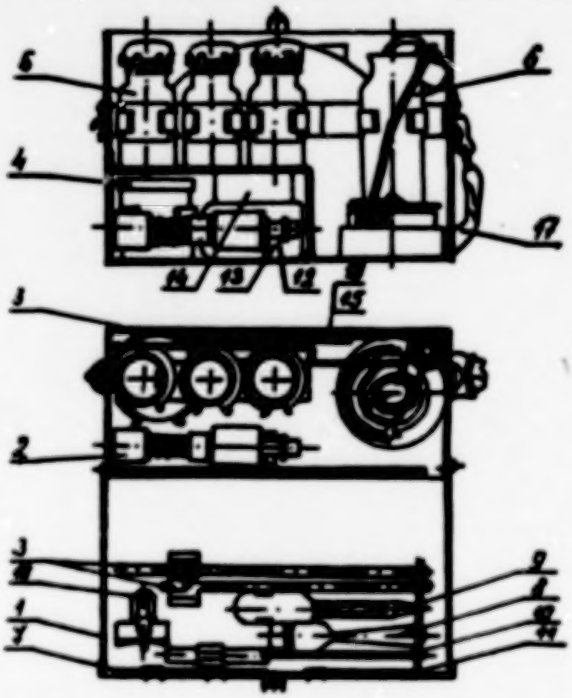
Figure 1 shows the structure of the kit and the way to operate it. It consists of a special set of instruments laid in a properly-designed metal box.

An important part of the kit is the soil sample taker (figure 2). It consists of three basic parts: digging mechanism (1), handle (2), and drill (3). The digging mechanism consists of a pusher (4), a cylindrical cup (5) and a spring (7).

In its working position the pusher (4) is raised. With a strike of the digging mechanism, the cylindrical cup (5) is filled with a sample. With a pressure on the sleeve (6) the sample is pushed into a jar (5) (fig 1). The spring (7) (fig 2) returns the pusher to its operating position. The soil sampler is cleaned by separating the digging mechanism (1) from the handle (2), removing the pin (8) and dismantling the mechanism.

A drill (3) is used if samples are taken from hard or frozen ground. The drill is screwed on the handle (2) and the soil is loosened by turning the handle. The sample is put into the jar with the shovel (8) (fig 1).

SAMPLE-TAKING KIT (KVP-1)



Фиг. 1

Figure 1

Key:
1. Box
2. Sample-taker
3. Bag
4. Cylindrical case
5. Jar
6. Water sample taker
7. Tweezers
8. Shovel
9. Drill
10. Knife
11. Scissors
12. Cup
13. Envelope with gauze and string
14. Envelopes for samples
15. Bag
16. Strap
17. Note paper

SOIL SAMPLE TAKER

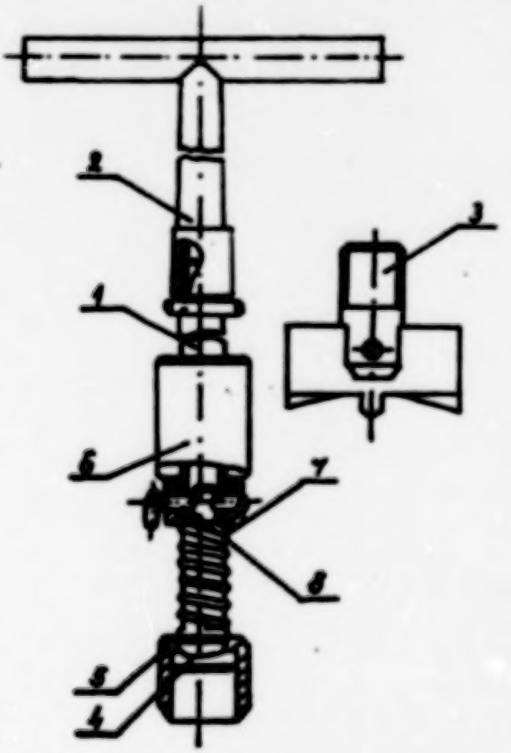


Figure 2

Key:
1. Digging mechanism
2. Handle
3. Drill
4. Pusher
5. Cylindrical cup
6. Sleeve
7. Spring
8. Pin

The bag (3) (fig 1) is for trapping insects. It consists of a small cheesecloth bag attached to a metal ring and two connecting handles attached to the bag.

The cylindrical case (4) (fig 1) is a plastic box with four glass flasks and a cross-piece handle. Its purpose is to take samples indicating biological contamination substances. Soil samples are taken mainly in areas where the contamination is most likely (in the vicinity of blast craters). To this effect, the flask with the little spoon is removed from the cylindrical box, the plug with the metal spoon is removed and 5-10 grams of soil are carefully taken from two to three different areas. They are put in the flask which is sealed tightly and sent to the specified laboratory where the sample will be studied and a conclusion will be made.

Samples from open surfaces (weapons, equipment, installations, ammunition and others) are taken by removing their grease. This is done with the flask containing a scraper. The cork with the scraper is removed and is covered by a piece of cotton, with which, if possible, surfaces showing traces of precipitated liquid or powdery substances are scratched. The tampon is then replaced in the flask, sealed tightly and sent to the laboratory.

In the case of small pools containing contaminated liquids, the quantity needed for the analysis is suctioned off with a pipette, placed in a flask which is tightly sealed and sent to the laboratory.

The drill (9) (fig 1) is a nail-shaped attachment which is used for taking samples of loose substances without tearing off the soft packaging. The sample is taken from the surface stratum lying directly under the burlap. To this effect the drill is inserted through the canvas, turned 360° and carefully pulled out. The handle is untwisted and the sample is poured into a jar. This way several separate samples may be taken from the same bag.

The water sampler (fig 3) consists of a metal body (1), closed on the top with a cork (2). At the bottom a disk (4) is attached to the gasket (3), thus stabilizing the water sampler.

A string (5) which comes out through the cork (2) is secured to the gasket. The water sampler is used for taking samples of water at all levels in a reservoir up to 30 meters deep. The disk of the water sampler is dropped into the water at the desired depth and the cork (2) and body (1) are held and subsequently dropped. The filled water sampler is pulled out and the sample is poured into a container (5) (fig 1). In taking a sample from the bottom of the water reservoir, the disk is dropped to the bottom and the body and cork are held. The precipitation of the bottom is muddied several times by lifting and dropping the disk, while the string is kept tight. The body and the cork are then dropped into the water, the water sampler is pulled out and the sample is poured into the jar (5).

The jar (5) (fig 1) is made of glass with a capacity for 150 ml. This is where the samples are kept. It is tightly sealed with a special top with a rubber gasket. There is a label on each jar on which the sample is identified.

The bag (15) (fig 1) is made of polyethylene. It is used to store dry vegetal samples and insects. After the sample has been put inside, the top is tightened with a string (13) (fig 1).

Water Sampler

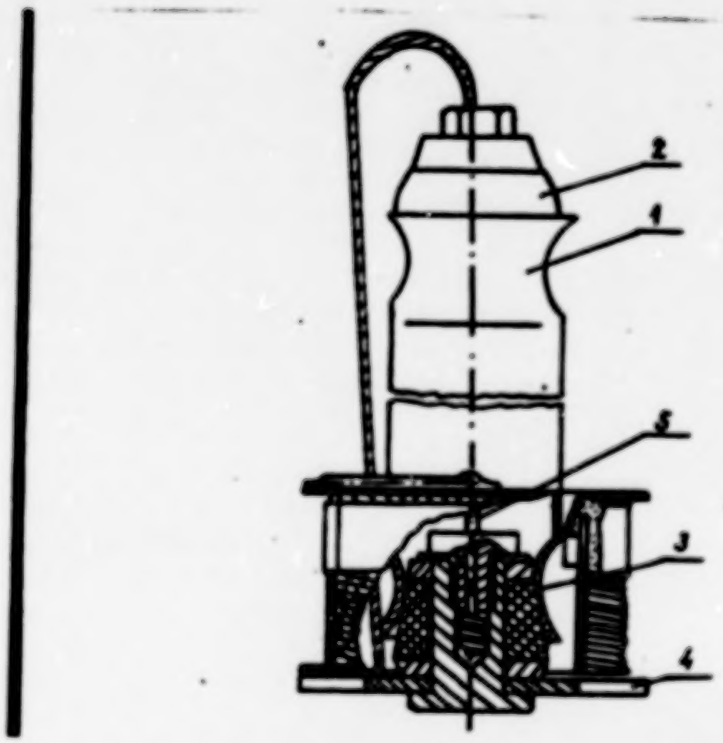


Figure 3

Key: 1-body; 2-cork; 3-gasket; 4-disk; 5-string

The tweezers (7) (fig 1) are used mainly for taking samples from the surface of equipment and machines, with the help of cotton wads prepared in advance with the cotton (12) and gauze (13) (fig 1) which are part of the set. Such wads are stored in one of the jars.

The knife (10) and the scissors (11) (fig 1) are for taking samples from vegetal and other materials.

A mandatory prerequisite in the use of the KVP-1 by reconnaissance personnel is to be familiar with and to observe strictly safety measures. Reconnaissance chemists must always check the condition of their individual protective facilities and immediately report damage or contamination; they must avoid unnecessary contact with contaminated objects; if contaminated with toxic substances or bacteria, protective measures must not be taken without permission; the external surfaces of the jars and bags containing the samples to be sent to the laboratory must be thoroughly treated with degassifying solutions.

In preparing the sample taking set, the availability of all the necessary attachments and instruments must be checked against the list.

After the samples have been taken, all instruments and attachments must be cleaned thoroughly, processed with a degassifying solution and slightly lubricated. The requirements governing the storing of the set in the warehouse must be studied thoroughly.

The supplying of reconnaissance organs within the Civil Defense System with yet another technical facility will greatly facilitate their work and will contribute to the better implementation of their assignments and to upgrading their readiness. For this reason, the moment they receive the sample taking kits, the Civil Defense staffs must organize the training of the reconnaissance formations so that this equipment may be properly used.

5003
CSO: 2200/139

SUGGESTED TREATMENT OF PEOPLE AFFECTED BY NERVE GAS

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 8,81 pp 16-17

[Article by Petur Ganchev: "Psychopharmacological Defense"]

[Text] All mass destruction means -- nuclear and biological weapons and combat toxic gases, including those with neuropsychic effect -- will be widely used in a modern war. This will call for surmounting a great variety of tremendous difficulties. The use of such weapons may create mass psychoses, panic, and so on, which will increase casualties. This problem will face the health authorities, the Civil Defense formations, the armed forces and the civilian population. The use of various psychopharmacological drugs may be of great assistance for its successful resolution.

Psychopharmacology is a relatively new development in psychiatry. In 1952, at a congress in Luxembourg, French psychiatrists (Dele) and Deniquer reported on results they had achieved in the treatment of psychoses with the help of a previously unknown neurolytic-neuroleptic method. Over the subsequent 30 years this new direction developed quite rapidly through the combined efforts of chemists, neurologists, psychiatrists, neurophysiologists, biochemists and others.

One of the most important tasks of psychopharmacology is the development of the kind of psychotropic preparations which cover a wide variety of treatment facilities with minimal side effects and complications. Thus modern psychopharmacotherapy helps the psychiatrist to intervene more actively in the treatment of mental diseases. Pharmacotherapy has created a favorable basis for the effective treatment of various neuroses and psychogenic reactions and for effective rehabilitation and resocialization.

However, despite their unquestionable healing effect, psychopharmacological drugs must be used with a great deal of caution. In particular, the widespread use of so-called psychostimulants creates the danger of drug addiction, which affects adversely man's state of health and work capacity.

Neuroleptic, antidepressant, tranquilizer, psychostimulant and psychodisleptic drugs may be used as psychotropic means.

A stay in areas with radioactive contamination, work in combat circumstances or in any kind of a critical situation, which may develop in the course of SNAVR [Rescue and emergency damage repair work], adversely affect the mental resistance of the

people. All of this, combined with great fatigue, frequently creates a feeling of fear, vegetative disfunctions, stress or intrusive impressions. Tranquilizers reduce the severity of or remove such disturbances of mental activities. Psychostimulants increase temporarily mental and physical alertness, eliminate fatigue and improve the mood. A typical feature of both types of drugs is that they do not cause sleepiness.

Depending on their chemical composition, tranquilizers may be classified into several groups, each one of which has its derivates which may be fast or slow acting and which may be used in different cases without being rejected by the healthy organism. Benzodiazepines are among the more frequently used tranquilizers because of their muscle relaxant, anticonvulsive and anxiolythic properties. The more important among them are the following:

Chlordiazepoxide: administered in cases of nonpsychotic excitement caused by action and fear, feeling of insecurity, severe intrusive emotions, etc. The daily dose ranges between 10 and 60 milligrams. The effect is felt 2 hours after administration. Side effects occur mainly when bigger doses have been administered, include dizziness, apathy, slowness, etc.;

Diazepam: neuroses, intrisuve feelings, psychopathies, etc. Daily dose, 10-30 milligrams. Side effects: same as those of chlordiazepoxide;

Chlobazepam: more effective than chlordiazepoxide and easier to take;

Methylpentinol: used in cases of fear, excitement and stress. Daily dose: 500-1,000 mg. Side effects appear only with doses in excess of 1,000 mg.: retching, sleepiness, dizziness;

Trioxazine: no depressant effect on spinal reflexes, lowers inner stress, restlessness and fear. Daily dose: 0.6-2/3 mg. Side effects: dryness in the mouth.

Psychostimulants are the second group of psychotonic drugs used by the Civil Defense system. They eliminate the feeling of fatigue and improve the mental and physical capacity to work. Essentially, however, they lack real antidepressant properties. Sleep disturbances and loss of appetite are their side effects.

The following effect of psychostimulants on healthy people has been noted: they stimulate intellectual activities, accelerate thinking and speech, create a feeling of euphoria but, occasionally also stress and worry. They make the user more active, temporarily eliminate fatigue, enhance alertness, but create sleeplessness and loss of appetite.

Psychostimulants do not actually increase man's work capacity. Essentially, they only restore the loss of working capacity reduced as a result of fatigue or depression. Their main counterindications are hypertonic disease, organic cardiovascular diseases and advanced ateroscleroasis.

Psychostimulants include Pemolin, Propylhexedrine and Aponeuron. Administered in doses indicated by specialists they reduce fatigue, increase the ability to work and lower depressions.

These are some of the psychopharmacological drugs which can help to preserve mental resistance and increase work capacity in Civil Defense. Their effect is unquestionable, but we must never forget that they must be used sensibly. Abuse of one or another psychotropic drug may trigger opposite results and, sometimes, even more severe damages to the health. Their use by Civil Defense personnel must be properly organized in doses determined by the specialist and administered at the proper time preceding the SMAVR.

5003
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TRAINING METHODS OF LOCAL CIVIL DEFENSE OFFICIALS

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 7, 81 pp 24-25

[Report: "Awarded for Services to GO na NRB [Civil Defense of the Bulgarian People's Republic]"]

[Text] Nikolay N. Bakurdzhiev is an employee at the Shumen Okrug People's Council. Together with the implementation of his immediate duties, he is one of the active members of the okrug GO staff. The experience, skills and habits he acquired in the ranks of the Bulgarian People's Army, in which he served as an officer, help him to this day to organize his work well and to find the best solutions in resolving Civil Defense problems.

Reserve Major Bakurdzhiev still gratefully remembers the useful time spent in the army. It was there that he developed valuable qualities such as discipline and self-discipline exigency and self-exigency, organization and feeling of responsibility. That is precisely why he is very well aware of the importance of civil defense training under present-day conditions, and that is why he works dedicatedly on his assignments.

Bakurdzhiev pays particular attention to ideological-education work, which precedes each training class. He is convinced that success in all things depends largely on the approach to the people and on the way the purpose and significance of the exercise will be explained to them. He remembers from his army service that a

commander who wants to be successful must be close to his subordinates and to those with whom he works. He has never forgotten this golden rule.

Nikolay Bakurdzhiev uses his time most productively. Before the class he concentrates his efforts on upgrading the feeling of responsibility in the students. The results of such activities are best seen in the good order and active participation of all the students in class work. Reporting the results of the socialist competition during the training also greatly contributes to the activeness of the people. Thus, in the course of a recent exercise, the students had to use all their strength, extensive knowledge of the subject, discipline and exceptional order. This required good preliminary preparations. When the formations entered the "striken area," troops and commanders acted impeccably, displaying friendship, mutual aid and a feeling of duty and responsibility. The people applied that which they had spent months mastering. Members of the senior staff gave a high rating not only to their practical skill but to their high spirit as well. This rating pleased every one, Nikolay Bakurdzhiev in particular, who had made a personal contribution to organizational and educational work. He is the proud bearer of the badge "For Services to the GO na NRB."

Twenty-two years ago Yordan Kolev accepted the party assignment of becoming director of the Pobeda Furniture Plant in Veliko Turnovo. At that time, the production plan was being fulfilled only by 50 percent. A radical change was needed in the planning and organization of the work and in the minds and attitude of the workers toward the production process. The condition of GO at the plant was also poor. Even attendance to classes was difficult to achieve. Shortly after assuming his new position, with his typical thoroughness the director studied the plant's preparedness for defense and indicated to the staff the main ways for surmounting the lagging.

Despite his heavy work load, the director shows a most responsible attitude as head of GO at the project. He is aware of the importance of setting a good example and heads much of the training personally. He checks on the attendance and the quality of the training given by service commanders or heads of formations. He personally talks to discipline violators and tries to make them understand the harmfulness of their actions.

Yordan Kolev strongly emphasizes the need for extensive practical training of the formations. He prepares himself for each exercise in order to be able to lead the activities of the staff and the services organizedly. Unquestionably, this encourages the remaining staff personnel to be properly prepared. The steady interest shown in the implementation of planned measures has a very positive influence on the training process. He personally instructs heads of classes and demands of them reports on class work he has been unable to attend.

On the plant director's initiative, GO material facilities have been steadily improving. A GO defense system and class room have been built. The quality of explanatory work on the responsible nature of the obligations facing every citizen for defending the homeland has been improved considerably.

As a result of all of these efforts, for the past few years the Pobeda Plant has maintained a leading position in GO in Veliko Turnovo Obshtina and is leading within the system of the Mebel DSO in production affairs. The contribution which plant director Yordan Kolev has made to these successes is unquestionable. This has been acknowledged with the high awards bestowed upon him: The gold People's Order of Labor and the honor badge "For Services to the GO na NRB," second class.

Boris Petkov Borchev is a Patriotic War veteran. During the war he was awarded Soviet and Bulgarian medals. After the war he worked with dedication for the establishment of the people's regime. He was the founder of the TKZS in Dobrusha, his native village, and became its chairman as well as party secretary and instructor at the okrug BCP committee. Such was the career of the current GO chief of staff at the V. Pik State Cement Plant in Beli Izvor Village, Vratsa Okrug, until 20 years ago.

In addition to the general neglect of GO problems, which was characteristic at that time, the situation at the combine was complicated by the fact that workers and employees commuted to work from several villages, by train, by bus or even on foot. The training process was conducted formally and was not successful. Happily, this period is long past. We are mentioning it in order to show the difficulties which had to be surmounted before the combine could emerge in one of the leading positions in the GO system in Vratsa Okrug.

Today, the formations are fully staffed. Engineers, technicians and economists head services and formations and instruct mandatory training groups skillfully and according to plan. The training facilities are being steadily improved. The GO premise has been equipped with everything necessary and is kept in top order. The plant's party committee and management agree with the suggestions made by the chief of staff. One of them is the now traditional most solemn inauguration of the new school year. This has a positive effect on the attitude of workers and employees toward civil defense. The Stage Council Civil Defense Ukase and the regulation on its application help the combine's chief of staff in his efforts to improve the planning, organization and accountability of the training process. Exercises with formations and mandatory training groups are conducted on a half-day and full-day basis. This great achievement helps to improve the quality and effectiveness of the entire training process.

Boris Borchev says with satisfaction that such good results are due to the steady help he gets from the plant's party committee and trade union committee. In his view, one of the important reasons for the good successes is the proper organization and promotion of the socialist competition. Naturally, the latter must be consistent with specific conditions and the possibilities and achievements of the collective. Thanks to the competitive method, which is systematically applied in production and training activities, organization, discipline and effectiveness in economic activities and defense preparedness have improved.

The GO chief of staff at the V. Pik State Cement Combine has acquired a solid reputation as a result of his ability to work with people, his trust in them and his ability to concentrate on the main projects and to undertake their implementation. He has made a personal contribution to raising the level of GO at the combine to the level of contemporary requirements. His industriousness, honesty and conscientious attitude to the work have been greatly appreciated. The awards given to him include two badges "For Services to the GO na NRB," which he wears proudly.

Tsvetko Gr. Andreev, an employee at the Vratsa Okrug Communications Administration, welcomed properly the 30th anniversary of the founding of GO. For the past 15 years he has worked with dedication for ensuring the defense system of the Vratsa conurbation system in a critical situation. During that time, whatever job he may have held, he made it a rule to ensure permanent and reliable communications and to

work steadily for their improvement by applying new developments, whose appearance he follows closely.

Tsvetko Andreev has been familiar with order and discipline since childhood. This feeling developed even further at the Telegraph-Postal Institute from which he graduated successfully. He worked as communications technician, maintaining the okrug's communications cables and wireless services. This difficult and responsible work gave him experience, and it was precisely this experience, complete knowledge of communications conditions and of the people's work qualities that led to his appointment as head of this responsible sector.

To people like Andreev new developments and the complexity of assignments in the area of communications equipment are no obstacle. He achieved his first successes as head of a CO formation, which became one of the best.

Bay Tsvetko, as he is familiarly known to friends and acquaintances, works well with people, helped by his gay character. When the head of the Order and Security team undertook stubbornly to prove that his service was the most important within the CO system, Andreev wittily remarked that "This is true, but it seems to me that Order and Security teams cannot do without the Communications and Announcements Service."

The work which Tsvetko Andreev and his subordinates do requires strict discipline and skillful handling of the equipment. With the help of the okrug CO staff, within a short time he met these strict requirements. Today he and his subordinates consider maintaining strict discipline, fulfilling announcement norms, steady maintenance of communications facilities in a state of fitness and readiness to repair possible breakdowns a matter of honor and dignity. This was proved to the population of the Vratsa conurbation system during the severe blizzards and icing in the winter of 1980, which cause substantial damages to the okrug's communications network. Within the shortest possible time the damages were repaired and communications were restored despite stormy winds and very low temperatures.

One can see in Tsvetko Andreev's office many awards presented by senior CO staffs for achieved successes. One of them is the badge "For Services to the CO na NRB," which was awarded to him for his great contribution to these successes. However, when he mentions the awards, he does not omit to point out that they constitute a both a token of recognition and an obligation.

5003
CSO: 2200/139

PROFILES OF LOCAL CIVIL DEFENSE LEADERS

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 8, 81 pp 26-27

[Report: "Awarded for Services to GO na NRB [Civil Defense of the Bulgarian People's Republic]"]

[Text] Over the past 18 years Ivan Nenov Doychev has been Civil Defense chief at the Oborishte Plant in Panagyurishte. Talking to him, it would be difficult to establish what he has been and what he is now. He may start talking about himself, but suddenly moves on to others, to the people with whom he works, and one realizes that he is one of the hundreds of modest Civil Defense workers who give credit for all their successes to those with whom they work.

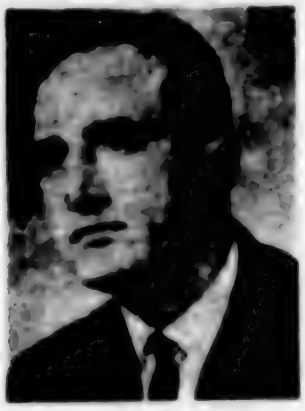
However, it turns out that his biography is rich in events. He was born in Poibrene Village and served in the border troops. For 10 years he worked in forestry, planting trees in the basin of the Topolnitsa Dam. Later he worked as book keeper and accountant at the Persiyski Kilimi State Enterprise. Then he was appointed instructor at the former Panagyurishte Okoliya Komsomol Committee, after which he became instructor in agricultural problems of the city BCP committee and, for a period of about 3 years, secretary of the city Komsomol committee.

The organizational and political experience he acquired ma . it easy for him to assume the obligations of chief of staff of a project, a position he took at the Oborishte Plant in 1963. He likes the job, which he performs with a feeling of high

responsibility. His first concern was to establish all the required formations and staff the existing ones. Bearing in mind that the people gain the necessary knowledge and ability to act in critical situations through exercises and training classes, he focused his attention on the organization of a high-quality training process.

All the formations took part in the comprehensive exercise, which was held some time ago on the plant's territory. The participants displayed high conscientiousness and ability to operate in a striken area. The chief of staff gives great credit for the high rating of the exercise to the properly organized training process and the high conscientiousness of the participants. He finds it difficult to name specific individuals. However, he lists among those who particularly distinguished themselves Lilyana Butovska, chief of the Radiation and Chemical Defense Service, Yovka Nemichencheva, deputy chief of staff, Asen Ivanov, assistant chief of staff in charge of combat training, and the formations headed by comrades Filip Uzunov, Radka Khasanova and Stanka Dokuzanova.

Naturally, Ivan Doychev deserves great credit for all of these Civil Defense successes. This can be seen by the respect shown to him by plant workers and employees and the management. It has been manifested in the numerous awards, one of which is the badge "For Merits to the GO na NRB."



As senior laboratory technician and section physician, Dr Kiril Elenkov Kirkov headed the training of sanitary posts and units. It was in this position that he gained his first experience in Civil Defense, an experience he enriched in the course of his responsible position as head of the Mikhaylovgrad Okrug medical service. This experience revealed to him the major importance of practical training in ensuring the successful operations of medical support detachments. He makes skillful use of the opportunities presented by GO exercises. Periodically, on his initiative, the readiness of the detachments for action under complex conditions is checked through unexpected sounding off of the alarm and in the course of the personnel's participation in rescue operations during natural disasters.

Dr Kirkov personally supervises the training of the medical support detachments. During comprehensive project and obshtina training, service specialists check personally results achieved in the course of the training process. According to Dr

Kirkov, the main thing is for the personnel in detachments and medical units to be perfectly familiar with their functions and perform them strictly. That is why he requires that the tasks of the various medical subunits be explained most precisely and that practical training be based on their specific features.

In recent years the service leadership has paid particular attention to the qualitative structure of the medical formations. Since the medical support units are short of higher medical personnel, persistent work is being done on interchangeability. To this effect, all physicians and method workers are retrained at the Central School of the Bulgarian Red Cross on the basis of a special plan. The good coordinated work with the leadership of the okrug's GO staff is a guarantee for the successes achieved by the service headed by Dr Kirkov. The chief of staff is member of the bureau of the okrug Bulgarian Red Cross committee and is in charge of the training of medical and sanitary formations operating in striken areas. The okrug Bulgarian Red Cross committee bureau takes the necessary measures for the elimination of training weaknesses on the basis of his reports. To this purpose use is made of the opportunities offered by obshtina, rayon and okrug reviews and competitions among sanitary units. Furthermore, the personnel of the medical formations actively participate in preventive measures, mass immunizations, blood donor campaigns and rescue operations in natural disasters and major industrial accidents. For example, during the earth slides in Orsoya a medical center was set up. It performed a great deal of useful work under difficult circumstances. The rescue operations were given medical support and the victims were given warm food and shelter. To this day, many okrug enterprises and establishments have sanitary posts and sanitation personnel at road barriers are ready to give first aid.

Dr Kiril Kirkov, chief of the Mikhaylovgrad Okrug medical service, deserves great credit for the great successes achieved by the medical support detachments, sanitary units, antiepidemiological detachments and sanitary posts in the okrug. His dedicated efforts have been rewarded with moral and material awards.

Banko Mitev Vasilev is known among the workers and employees of the 9 Septemvri Factory in Byala Slatina for his dedicated work on improving Civil Defense training at the factory. He deserves credit for the fact that, as chief of staff, he has contributed to the consideration of Civil Defense work here as a responsible and highly patriotic project and to the enviable reputation enjoyed by the GO service at the factory.

His initial encounter with the factory director in 1965 led to his initial disappointment. The director at that time considered GO training and various related measures a waste of time and an additional obstacle to production work. However, Vasilev did not despair. Day after day, he persistently explained to the workers the need to be trained for defense. He was encouraged by the fact that the new GO head at the factory, Khristo Evtimov, showed great interest in GO training, the condition of the property and training facilities and the staffing of the formations, from the moment he assumed his duties.

To this day Banko Vasilev remembers an occasion which turned into a test of the level of GO training at the factory. He was scheduled to teach a class with one of the crews. Only a few hours before the class was scheduled to start, he was called to participate in another project. Members of the superior staff had come to supervise, and it was decided not to postpone the class. The class was taught by Ivan Marinov, head of the Accident-Rescue Service, and was given a deservedly high rating. That is why Vasilev has continued to emphasize the need for comprehensive -- theoretical, practical and special -- training of heads of services and crew commanders.

Another major line of work of the chief of staff is the differentiated training of the formations. Since there is danger of fire at the enterprise, he demands of the fire fighting section to be able to put out fires caused for a variety of reasons by its own efforts and through excellent interaction. So far, they have been able to cope with fires, regardless of their cause.

Interest in GO problems is manifested in a number of ways, but is particularly apparent in the high percentage of training attendance. Vasilev chooses specialists to give lectures, people who can share topical and purposeful knowledge based on the stricter training requirements. The building of training grounds, similar to those at the Tundzha Plant in Yambol, is forthcoming. Vasilev visited the plant personally to study the successes achieved by his colleagues in training for operations under complex circumstances. For a number of years the factory has held a leading position in okrug GO competitions and reviews and particularly in practical training. For all of this, Banko Vasilev, GO chief of staff, has been awarded the badge "For Merits to the GO na NRB" in addition to many other awards.

Yordan Nikolov Khristov, former officer in the Bulgarian army, who had taken off his uniform only a few months previously, assumed his duties as chief of staff of GO at the DAP [State Automotive Enterprise] in Silistra with interest and readiness. His army training had taught him how to deal with the difficulties of life. The first days in his new position were hard. That was almost 12 years ago and reserve Captain Yordan Khristov, now gray-haired, frequently remembers them.

During this time a great deal was accomplished for upgrading the readiness of the automotive combine. Many enterprise chiefs of staff would be envious of the well equipped premise, the excellent control center and model record keeping not only at the combine itself but at its branches as well.

Taking the characteristics of the project into consideration is an important aspect of the chief of staff's activities. Bearing in mind the fact that many of the personnel are on the road during training classes and exercises, he plans and

carries out such assignments in two shifts. This creates conditions for the greater involvement of the personnel in the training process. He is well familiar with the nature of the drivers' work, their load, stress and use of nervous energy. That is why he tries to introduce new aspects in the work which will enliven the interest of the trainees.

The combine's management highly values the work of the GO chief of staff. He is the recipient of many awards for high conscientiousness and persistence in such a difficult but highly patriotic and noble activity. He is the bearer of the second and third class badge "For Merits to the GO na NRB."

This year as well, a year saturated with noteworthy dates and events, such as the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian state, the 12th party congress and the 90th anniversary of the founding of the BCP, Yordan Khristov is once again among the champions. The slogan under which the personnel are working is "Steady implementation of labor norms, greater fuel savings and greater Civil Defense successes. This slogan is yielding good results, for the excellent workers at the automotive enterprise are those who are the best at their job, have achieved the greatest savings and are most active in GO training.

5003
CSO: 2200/139

OPERATIONS OF FLIGHT SIMULATOR TRAINING DESCRIBED

East Berlin AR ARBEERUNDSCHAU in German No 9, Sep 81 signed to press 3 Jul 81 pp 64-69

[Article by Lt Col Wilfried Kopenhagen: "With 700 Things Through the Hall"]

[Text] Just as he finishes calculating the last flight and navigational factors and entering the necessary data on the map in the preparation room, officer candidate Goettlich is summoned over the loudspeaker to proceed to the plane. Over his leather head-cap he slaps on the red helmet with the darkly tinted visor, grabs his oxygen mask, gloves, knee guards, and flight map, and sets off. After climbing into the cockpit, he fastens the straps which connect him to the parachute and ejection seat, and checks on the oxygen supply. Each switch setting in the cockpit is inspected. This proceeds rapidly and thoroughly, but not hastily. One notes: Here is each lever and maneuver--and by now even the dividing of one's attention has been practiced repeatedly by the officer candidate, has become second nature already, as the saying goes. His hand reaches upwards for the cockpit canopy and pulls it down, making the safety catch engage with a metallic click. A squeeze with the left hand on the power lever (as the airplane pilot calls the hand throttle) brings radio contact with the control station. Following permission given from there to start up, the engine is warmed up and there is a trial running and checking out of all systems and flying controls for the flight. The engine monitoring instruments indicate the prescribed values, and an inspection of the navigational equipment confirms that it is functioning correctly.

Thereupon the officer candidate taxies his plane to the takeoff area, positions himself at the starting line, and receives his takeoff clearance over the radio. Again the eyes of the young pilot trainee check the indicating instruments. With the press of a button he starts the aircraft's clock; he will be able to read off on it at all times the flying time already elapsed. Only then does he release the brakes. There is an increase in the noise of the engine, now running at the maximum number of rpms, and at the same time a powerful vibrating signals to the young man in the cockpit that his aircraft is going faster and faster along the runway. The airplane lifts its nose. Now the pilot trainee eases up somewhat on the control stick, which has been held at almost the rearmost setting, so that the plane does not lift off at too small a velocity. The rattling noises of the takeoff cease. A glance out of the cockpit confirms: The aircraft has lifted off from the runway. Landing gear and landing flaps--

at takeoff, these serve as lifting aids--are drawn up. The light panels are inspected. The air-traffic controller is reported to. Officer candidate Goettlich puts his plane into a climb. By way of the radio he has it confirmed that he may approach the starting point of his run in order to carry out his flight mission and thereupon land at his home base. As calculated, he corrects his course so as to avoid being driven away from his commanded flight path by a cross-wind, and after reaching the instructed altitude he flies toward the first way point. By now, his flying speed has reached 700 km/hour.

Let us leave the officer candidate and future fighter pilot peacefully continuing on with his run--during which, by the way, he was observed the whole time by the photojournalist. Even at the landing. Because everything took place in a training building at the officers' advanced school of the air force/air defense--in the flight simulator TL-39. Here, the "counterpart station" for the radio communications is made up of an instructor in a side room. This is an officer who himself has many years of flying experience. With the help of monitoring and indicating instruments, he can determine at any moment whether the pilot trainee is carefully keeping to all required parameters, whether he is working correctly with the ground navigational equipment (for example with direction finders and radio beacons on the ground, so as to be able to keep closely to the stipulated course, to determine at any time his location on the flight path, or to approach the airfield correctly), whether his radio communication procedure is in line with the aircraft radio rules, and quite generally whether he is observing the air traffic code. Moreover, it is especially important that the instructor is able to feed in numerous technical breakdowns and hazardous conditions, of which the pilot trainee does not know anything as yet before the takeoff and to which he must react as in a real situation.

To mention only a few examples: Because of rain or snow, the weather can become so bad at his own airfield that he must fly to an alternative airfield having better weather conditions. Radio contact may fail. Fire may break out in the engine, and the engine can stall. With these and other hazardous conditions which he can initiate, the instructor is able to coach the pilot trainee without risk in lightning-fast recognition and assessment of a critical situation, as well as in how to react to it.

After the landing, the instructor analyzes each phase of the flight very thoroughly with the officer candidate. For this, he has available two flight-path recorders, on which the entire flight path of the young pilot is drawn in. By means of these, the seasoned flight instructor can point to mistakes in the trainee's dividing of his attention in watching the instruments. Because with the multitude of indicating instruments in the cockpit, it is especially important for the pilot to constantly check these in a precisely stipulated sequence. Together, the two men search for causes of shakiness in mastering courses of action in special cases. But Lieutenant Colonel Oswald Winkler also cautions the trainee about the consequences of unsteady, jerky handling of the controls in taking off and landing. The officer candidate follows his advice attentively. He will strive to heed it in the future.

In the flight simulator, every knob, every switch setting, and every movement, including the already-mentioned division of the attention, can be practiced on

until everything is mastered with certainty. Moreover, what was doggedly and patiently prepared for in the other branches of on-ground training is continued and consolidated. Thus the simulator represents a quite economical and safe opportunity to become acquainted with and to repeatedly practice all the actions to be done in the aircraft cockpit before the combat flight training proper begins. Thus, when the young pilot trainee climbs into the "Albatros" jet trainer L-39 for the first time, by then he is familiar with every indicator and every lever, with every switch setting and even every noise: With electronically controlled and hydraulically operated systems of the full-flight simulator TL-39, developed and built in the CSSR, it is possible to simulate practically every flight movement, from the takeoff to the landing.

Thus, in this airplane cockpit--which corresponds completely to that of the jet trainer--one senses all the noises and vibrations which are typical in the real takeoff, flight, and landing. Its taxiing, climbing, accelerating, gliding, and braking have a completely natural effect on the pilot trainee, because the cockpit moves up and down, swings to the side, and allows rolling motions about the longitudinal axis. In addition, on a projecting screen the trainee sees the airfield, the grounds surrounding it, villages with streets, rivers, as well as prominent orientation points within his flying range, not to mention clouds and the horizon.

With this, opportunities are offered for repeating all typical courses of action, on the ground and practically at any time of the day or night, regardless of the weather, and at a relatively low cost, until these courses of action are mastered faultlessly, and these opportunities are being used at the officer's advanced school "Franz Mehring" in such a way that the officer candidates are "flying" already in the hall before their training in the L-39. Moreover they use the TL-39 even during the practical flight training. After all, here the grades of difficulty of separate phases of flying can be increased and the various courses of action can be further imprinted, thus providing good prerequisites for comprehending and coping in fractions of a second with hazardous conditions in the air, by way of a thorough training on the ground.

It remains to be mentioned that on the special ejector-training device NKTL-29/39 it is possible to practice escaping from the aircraft by means of the ejection seat in emergency situations.

By the way: By no means is the flight simulator to be encountered only in flying schools. On the contrary, today even with the field units its absence is inconceivable. Thus, among the MiG-21 fighter pilots there are simulators of the appropriate type which are serving to maintain and consolidate their level of training, to prepare new fundamentals and then run through them on the ground, in order to conduct certain checks and inspections. Also it is possible for aviation physicians to carry out certain examinations on aircraft pilots within the simulator. Moreover, the flight simulator is a suitable method for preparing pilots to fly again after a relatively long time away from flying.

12114
CSO: 2300/16

UNDERUTILIZATION OF TECHNICAL INTELLECTUALS CHARGED

Budapest MAGYAR MEMZET in Hungarian 27 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Dr Adam Juhasz, state secretary of the Ministry of Heavy Industry: "The Technical Intelligentsia Today"]

[Text] At some of the technical universities the number of applicants for admission fell short of the planned enrollment. In many of us this produced the same effect as the ringing of an alarm bell. And even at these schools, just as at most technical universities and colleges, the minimum score for admission had to be reduced considerably in comparison with its previous level. And here we must already speak of counterselection. Since this process, begun years ago and intensifying, is encountered primarily in technical higher education, it indicates that our society is beginning to underrate the technical professions, specifically at a time when a country's ability to generate national income is determined increasingly by the level of intellectual performances, and within them particularly of the technical performances. This level determines the country's place and rank in the intensifying worldwide economic competition, from which no country can pull out amidst the present and future levels of international division of labor and international interdependence. The score in this competition at any given time is reflected the most accurately in the development of the terms of trade, in the level of national income, and in economic equilibrium. Much is being said today about the fact that we are not in the lead, and that our performances cannot guarantee even the maintenance of our present position.

Training and Employment

How we place in the team competition for so-called innovation and marketing opportunities will determine our present and future living standard, the quality of our life, and thereby the well-being of our people. It should be emphasized that the entrants in this competition are entire countries, communities of countries, and even societies. To retain our comparison: The country's every resident of work age is on the team, but the technical intellectuals are the team's forwards. For it is indisputable that at every level the technical and agricultural intellectuals play a key role, but by no means

the only role, in the international performance competition whose main elements are the indicators of efficiency: the modernness and quality of the products and of production; organization of the cooperational, supply and production processes; the art of marketing; research and development, the capacity to innovate; and the quality of management. Which of course is not so much a question of rank, rather of responsibility. The fact that we have relatively little to boast about in the listed fields is due in large part to the technical intellectuals. In industry, for example, the proportion of engineers within enterprise management is more than 60 percent, while the proportion of economists is only about 20 percent. Although this ratio cannot be regarded as sound, it is nevertheless a fact of life. This is why we have to sound the alarm bells when we encounter various signs of counterselection and see that society is underrating the technical professions, causing dissatisfaction among the technical intellectuals.

What is the cause of this spontaneous underrating? It should be emphasized that this process is spontaneous, because the efforts and intentions of the political and economic management have always been, and will remain, the opposite. Many people are of the opinion that the cause is overproduction, the training of too many technical intellectuals. This is foolish, because knowledge--particularly useful and modern professional knowledge--can never be superfluous. There can never be too many "educated brains." It is a different matter that training is expensive, but its cost is recovered if knowledge is used skillfully. The gradual increase of the proportion of technical intellectuals within total employment at enterprises is a worldwide phenomenon and should be welcome also in our country, because the share of intellectual effort within the creation of value is constantly rising. Even today the demand for graduate engineers is several times the number of such graduates, which also proves that there is no overproduction of technical intellectuals. This is in contrast with other areas of higher education where applicants for admission exceed the number that can be enrolled, yet occasionally the placement of graduates causes problems. This peculiar situation likewise indicates that there is a social demand, mostly an enterprise demand, for technical intellectuals. Partially because young technical intellectuals at the start of their career are, regrettably, becoming the lowest-paid manpower. Obviously this, too, ties in with the frequent situation, mostly at enterprises, that beginner technical intellectuals are not assigned work commensurate with their training and are not given room to demonstrate their creativeness. Too many engineers are assigned to administrative and dispatching tasks, and too few are assigned to development, organization and management. The problem is not the oversupply of technical intellectuals, rather their underemployment. Let us analyze the causes of this problem.

There is underemployment if we do not need and utilize the abilities, capacity and the willingness to work of an individual, and particularly of a social stratum's significant proportion. This is one of the most dangerous social phenomena.

The performances of individuals and groups are always geared to the general and specific requirements placed on them. We cannot expect outstanding

performances if the immediate or wider environment does not demand innovative creativeness, is indifferent toward it, or even resents it because of the problems it creates; if the performance standards are low; if the task can be performed even at half steam. Yet individuals and collectives are capable of almost incredible performances, if to the requirements we provide also the necessary conditions and grant recognition of the performances. The result, the performance, makes the work enjoyable. Therefore most technical intellectuals demand that real creative work, with performances equal to those of their fellow competitors, be required of them at their workplace, and that they receive suitable remuneration if they succeed. Hungary's technical intellectuals are capable of even more than their present performance. Best proof of this are the world-famous industrial and scientific achievements associated with the great names in our industrial history who represented the world level in their time. I am convinced that Hungary's technical intellectuals and scientists are capable of such achievements also today, because they are equal to their world-famous predecessors in terms of ability, training and creative urge. Provided society and their immediate workplace demand this of them, and give them the necessary assistance. This intellectual asset is a productive force of the highest order, but we are not utilizing it adequately. Many potential artists are assigned merely to carving chair legs. [Michelangelo in the phalanstery scene of Imre Madach's "Tragedy of Man.] This, I think, is a serious omission of society, and of the enterprises in particular, an omission that will be difficult to remedy. Of course, unrealistically high standards likewise do not provide any stimulation. But we can avoid this mistake if, in the formulation of the requirements, we start out from the level achieved by others, e.g. by fellow competitors. That level is certainly not unrealistic and not unattainable. We must provide the opportunity and joy of creative work to every qualified technical intellectual. We are bound to do so by our social system, policy, and immediate interests of our people. Creative work, technical creative work in particular, is the guarantee of our future!

Distorted Ratios

The problem of underemployment comes into sharp focus particularly in the case of creative workers, among whom we must include also the technical intellectuals. They must regard creative work as their profession and vocation; it must be their duty at their workplace to constantly compare their activity with the world level, with the activity of the best technical intellectuals; it is their obligation to ensure that production and output are competitive worldwide, in terms of efficiency, quality, and flexible adjustment to market demand; and the level of their work predetermines whether the efforts of hundreds and thousands of blue-collar workers and administrative employees will be fruitful or doomed to fail. On the technical intellectuals depend the level of design and technology, and the efficiency of production. Admittedly, their work can be ruined. A blue-collar worker can ruin one or a few well-designed parts and perhaps machines, provided the technical intellectuals let him do so. But only the designer and production engineer can ruin all the parts or machines. A blue-collar worker can loaf

away an hour of his working time and create confusion around his machine (if management tolerates this). But productivity, quality, capital utilization and the general level of organization depend on the good or bad work of the technical managers at the workplace or plant. In comparison with the other participants in production-development activity, then, the technical intellectuals bear a greater share of responsibility for the performance of our large plants, and thereby for the performance of our entire economy. From this fact many people draw the naive conclusion that the technical intellectuals in general should be given a substantial pay increase, commensurate with their greater responsibility, and then everything will be in order. But this is faulty logic, similar to the proposition that would want to increase the blue-collar workers' wages commensurately with the value or performance of the machines that they operate. But let as proceed further: Is there any guarantee that performances would automatically increase in every case if we were to give the technical intellectuals a general wage increase (which of course we would be unable to do at this time)?

Social phenomena usually have many interrelated causes. I think that here, too, it would be a mistake to seek the Archimedean fixed point, even though there actually are serious problems in conjunction with the remuneration of technical intellectuals. It is an idisputable fact that--in contrast with the world trends--the wage and particularly the income ratios of the technical intellectuals have shifted to their disadvantage, in comparison with the blue-collar workers, a few other intellectual strata, and particularly the self-employed. We must take note of these shifts and remedy them. In 1965, for example, the average earnings of technical intellectuals were still 150 percent of the average earnings for total employment in industry. This ratio dropped to 140 percent in 1975, and by 1979 it already dropped to 132 percent. Basically the enterprises account for this declining trend. It reflects neither the growing role and responsibility of the technical intellectuals, nor the policy efforts to provide greater recognition for creative work. The problems of remuneration are especially pronounced in the case of young technical intellectuals at the start of their careers, and of increasingly more other technical categories as well.

This phenomenon is another manifestation of the technical intellectuals' gradual underrating by society, and within it--surprisingly--by the plant collectives and the managers who set wages. It is an important task of both the central organs and the enterprise managements to uncover and eliminate the causes of this underrating. The "educated technical brains" are utilized basically in industry, including industrial sales, marketing and development. In order to grant recognition for actual performances in industry, it is high time to revise the job classification schedules that have become obsolete in terms of both their content and approach, and to introduce differentiated wages based on performance. We must change the highly mistaken practice under which the creative workers' income from their participation in the work of the competing team mentioned earlier depends not on their performance, but on their seniority or job classification. This practice compels the most gifted technical intellectuals to seek better-paid jobs in

administration and management, jobs that do not satisfy their creative urge. With this I would not want to underrate in any way the decisive role of plant managers, because plant management is one of the most important and most difficult assignments for technical intellectuals, requiring special skills and managerial ability. However, managers are not the only ones who can perform outstanding work. Subordinate development engineers also can do such work, and every technical intellectual must promote development!

Society' Value Judgment

The declining wage and income ratios of technical intellectuals are merely manifestations of more profound social phenomena that have numerous interrelated causes. The income ratios express society's value judgment of the technical intellectuals' performance. The not too high value judgment reflects the technical intellectuals' low performance, and this in its turn is linked to the low requirements that we set for the technical intellectuals' performance. Those who formulate these requirements are themselves technical intellectuals, but they formulate society's requirements, exaction, or its lack. Regrettably, low requirements regarding the technical intellectuals' performance are increasingly becoming a social phenomenon from which even the technical intellectuals are unable (many of them perhaps also unwilling) to extricate themselves.

Society unquestionably owes the technical intellectuals more prestige and recognition. But this works both bays, because also the technical intellectuals owe society more, and their debt is the most evident in the persisting lag of their performances in comparison with the performance level of those in the lead.

I am convinced that work, and within this the technical intellectuals' work, must be "better" appreciated not in general, rather specifically in proportion with the actual performances, on the basis of bold differentiation. We are able to differentiate sensibly only if we can also measure the performances. This is the most difficult in the case of creative work, but it is not impossible. Here again it will be of help if we measure performances not in terms of the invested effort but of the produced result, comparing it not with our own past results but with the results of our fellow competitors, with the world level. Such constant comparison must become a natural part of managerial work and of technical work in general, at the level of the national economy as well as at the enterprise and workplace levels. Technical intellectuals must learn to regard such comparisons as necessary and natural, already in their university years. The best performances must be the standard everywhere and in every case, regardless of whether export or "merely" domestic goods and services are involved. For also the domestic performances will be judged by the foreign market, only indirectly. The standards for the domestic market cannot differ from those for the foreign market. This of course presupposes a detailed and up-to-date knowledge of world developments in the given field. Effort to gain such knowledge and its practical utilization must an inseparable part of technical

performance, at every level. Recognition and remuneration should be based not on the burden of responsibilities, rather primarily on their fulfillment, on the level of the creative performance. In this respect there are very substantial differences also among technical intellectuals. These differences are much greater than what the wage differentials indicate, if they reflect these differences at all, and not merely the job classifications. Regarding the problem in this light, we must grant more recognition not to technical intellectuals in general, but specifically to those technical intellectuals who perform their work creatively, on a high level, and successfully. But these technical intellectuals must be given more recognition boldly, without any reservations.

1014
CSO: 2500/12

NEW APPOINTMENTS IN AGRICULTURE [ELECTRIC POWER] PLANNING

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 74, 22 Sep 81 p 2

[Presidential Decree on Appointments to and Removals From Positions]

[Text] The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1--Comrade Nela Ionescu is relieved of her position as deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Article 2--Comrade Vasil Bumbacea is appointed deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Article 3--Comrade Constantin Iftode is relieved of his position as deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Article 4--Comrade Ion Ceausescu is relieved of his position as deputy minister of agriculture and the food industry and appointed deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Article 5--Comrade Constantin Caloianu is relieved of his position as state secretary in the State Planning Committee and appointed deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Article 6--Comrade Gheorghe Nicolescu is appointed state secretary in the State Planning Committee.

Article 7--Comrade Marin Constantin is relieved of his position as deputy minister of agriculture and the food industry.

Article 8--Comrade Emilian Mihailescu is appointed deputy minister of agriculture and the food industry.

Article 9--Comrade Constantin Istrate is relieved of his position as deputy minister of agriculture and the food industry.

Article 10--Comrade Gheorghe Mihail Fierbinteanu is appointed deputy minister of agriculture and the food industry.

Article 11--Comrade Costea Nicolae is appointed deputy minister of electric power.

Nicolae Ceausescu,
President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest, 21 September 1981
No 222

CSO: 2700/28

BRIEFS

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS--The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Gheorghe-Iustin Dimitriu is appointed deputy minister of the chemical industry and director general of the Industrial Central for Rare and Nonferrous Metals in Bucharest. The following comrades are appointed state secretaries in the Ministry of Geology: Marian Radut and Constantin Mihailescu. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 73, 18 Sep 81 p 2]

NEW OFFICIAL IN CALARASI--Inasmuch as the position of deputy chairman of the executive committee of the provisional people's council of Calarasi County has become vacant, on the basis of Article 97 of Law No 57/1968 on the organization and operation of the peoples councils, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Alexe Constantin is delegated to fill the position of deputy chairman of the executive committee of the provisional people's council of Calarasi County. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 73, 18 Sep 81 p 2]

AMENDMENT OF DECREE--Article 16, paragraph 1 of Decree No 649/1969 on the organization and operation of the Ministry of Electric Power, which became Law No 44/1969, with subsequent modifications, is amended and will read as follows: "The Ministry of Electric Power is headed by a minister and four deputy ministers." [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 74, 22 Sep 81 p 2]

CSO: 2700/28

CHRONIC SHORTCOMINGS OF YOUTH FEDERATION DETAILED

Sarajevo SVIJET in Serbo-Croatian 24 Aug 81 pp 10-11

[Article by Marko Lopusina: "Voluntary Work Brigades Are Not Everything"]

> [Text] Quite a bit of criticism has been addressed to the youth organization. The impression is that the SSOJ [Socialist Youth League of Yugoslavia] is experiencing a crisis of both influence and confidence. Although the causes of that situation are easy to recognize (noninvolvement of the rank and file) and the solutions well known (a campaign of action), the changes are nevertheless--slow!

Often we have every reason to say of young people that they are impatient, that they take pains, and do their best to get their message across--count on us. But that is usually the way things seem concerning matters on the periphery of life. But when something has to be tackled that truly resembles life, then references of this kind concerning the work of the youth organization may take up less space in the report.

"Young people seem to wait until someone else raises their issues and resolves them," it is said in Alfa, a work organization in Vranje. "The presence of young people in the bodies of self-management is formal, since they are usually silent in the meetings," runs the frank admission of the workers of Javor, a work organization in Petrovac. Again, in Loznica it was remarked that "as a rule when young people are enrolled in the LCY, they give up working in the SSO [Socialist Youth League]...." Speaking in a meeting of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee concerning the events in Kosovo, Lazar Mojsov said that the "SSOJ fell utterly short of expectations." And Vasil Tupurkovski, until recently president of the SSOJ SK [Federal Conference], admits that "... we have wonderful young people, but that does not apply to its leaders, I give them a barely passing grade...."

Top-Heaviness an Obstacle

Even though these are only little snapshots from the mosaic concerning our young people, they nevertheless fit very easily into the general truth. Recently quite a bit of severe criticism has been addressed to the SSOJ. This is not

only because of the events in Kosovo. They were only the tip of the iceberg or the last drop of the overflowing cup of wormwood. It seems that youth officials themselves are aware of this in their sincere presentation of their observations and criticism in meetings of the Presidium of the SSOJ Federal Conference.

Thus Marko Golobic, delegate from Slovenia, states simply that "our roses are not blooming." Dragan Ilic, president of the Serbian Republic Conference of the SSO, notes that "this is the moment when the SSOJ may experience the fiercest criticism because of its poor organization." While Goran Radman of Vojvodina admits that "we have been accused of operating through forums, it is no wonder there is such criticism, since that is the way we operate.... Unless we concern ourselves with the essential issues of young people, then there is no need for this kind of SSOJ. In the third meeting of the LCY Central Committee in 1972 we created a unified organization of young people, and today we have turned it into a forum."

Translated into everyday language, this means that the young people have more and more been observers and extras in our social life, and less and less have they been activists. We therefore draw the following evidence from a report on the work of young people in Serbia. "There are still 3,000 young people who are not members of the SSO," it is said in Smederevska Palanka. In Mali Zvornik, however, in the 21 Maj Factory it is stated that "young workers have no impact on decisions concerning income, on self-management." This accounts for the impression that the SSOJ is experiencing a crisis of both confidence and influence. Why?

The question, as children say, is simple as pie, but the answers on the other hand can give you a headache. After all, there are many of them, and each of them is equally important and complicated. We cannot enumerate them all, but here are just a few little snapshots for our mosaic.

First, the cumbersome primary organizations of the SSO, many of them moreover lacking concrete work plans. Second, deficient activity of delegates in the SSOJ and other sociopolitical organizations and sociopolitical communities. A third picture. Since the voluntary principle is basic to the approach and work in the youth organization, because the membership is frivolous, it often becomes a personal review of wishes. Lacking responsibility. An example from the Nikola Tesla School in Belgrade. "My comrades are not interested in self-management by the students. They prefer the discotheque, excursions, sports. They come to SSO meetings only when we put under 'miscellaneous' on the agenda--dance...," sincerely states Milan Docic, a student in the eighth grade.

Lack of Confidence in Elders

The fourth, the detachment of the youth leadership so that the officials themselves operate on behalf of young people as a conventional political representative. The fifth, young people in associated labor are not motivated (52 percent) to be politically active, but they are also frustrated (48 percent). A very graphic example from Ub. "The leaders set themselves on a pedestal above the activity of the young workers. The motto of the leaders is: we do not need

a politician, but a worker," states the Report on the Work of the SSO at Ubljanka.

Sixth, according to many people the most dangerous shortcoming of all is the inadequate political and ideological training of young people. "We brag about our political schools, while our secondary school students are becoming nationalists," is Dragan Ilic's critical comment. When the question of Kosovo was discussed in the SSOJ, a majority of the delegates confessed that they were surprised, except for the comrades from the Yugoslav People's Army and from the Bosnia-Hercegovina Republic Conference of SSO. Seventh, the inactivity of young party members in the SSO. Eighth, the one encountered most frequently in practice, confinement of activity to forums from the bottom level to the top, which was picturesquely stated by Gorica Mojovic, Serbian delegate in the SSOJ, when she said that "we cannot go on making decisions exclusively in offices, in the manner of 'if' and 'we should,' letting others tell us 'how to go about things.' We carry on discussions without arguments, with rhetoric, creating empty pictures about us young people which have not been created by life...."

Summa summarum: though these are only some of the causes of the crisis, it is obvious that there are a great many of them, specifically within the youth organization. Both at the lower level and also at the top level. There does not exist a permanent connection between them. The lower level is not interested in politics, nor is it even interested in the top level.

According to a survey of the Center for Studies in Political Science in Belgrade, 58 percent of young workers are interested in politics, 36 percent of university students, 33 percent of secondary school students and only 25 percent of elementary school students. In practice this means, and the survey indeed proved it, that young people in Belgrade devote only 6 percent of their free time to sociopolitical activities. On the other hand young people devote all of 56 percent of their leisure to pop and rock music. For all these reasons one hears more and more frequently how ordinary young people have lost confidence in the SSOJ as a social organism through which they can resolve many of their problems and satisfy the interests of their contemporaries and age group. On the other hand the young officials have resolved their own problems, since they have become bureaucrats, they have become tied to the office, to meetings, to the opportunity and desire to advance upward.

Nevertheless, since the SSOJ is not the only organization representing a particular interest or the only political organization, it can be said that a part of the blame for its poor work also goes to the other sociopolitical organizations, which recently have been indicating a "lack of confidence" in young people. Miodrag Vukovic, who is now the president of the Federal Conference of the SSOJ, interprets this in two ways: "The SSO is treated in many quarters as an organization for recreation, for the hours that are free in the afternoon. In other quarters the SAWP and the LCY do not offer sufficient room for the SSOJ to be involved in action." In more concrete terms this means that the SSOJ finds itself at the tail end of events when major political issues are involved. Lacking the attributes of a true political organization, in many quarters the SSOJ experiences the fate of a trainee in politics. In the smaller opstinas there is

no money, nor is there any space where the youth organization can conduct its operations, so that the entire effort of the youth organization comes down to welcoming and seeing off the relay team when it passes through and to forming the work brigade. And that is all. Too little for an entire year, too little for the problems which bother young people today. Unemployment, reform of the educational system, high prices.

Where Are the Errors?

In this situation the SSOJ as a whole has not shown sufficient readiness to resolve the basic existential issues of young people. It has been more concerned with itself as a forum than with its members and with the organization as a whole. Boris Bavdek, Slovenian delegate in the Presidium of the SSOJ, asserts therefore that "we have not been concerned at all with the housing problems of young people, though, as we know, young workers and young married couples are the ones most sorely affected." Gorica Mojovic on the other hand feels that the SSOJ is "to blame" that a unified system of education has so far not been created in our country. And Milivoj Kanacki of Vojvodina wonders "why we have not achieved anything in the area of new jobs. We are obviously in a gap between theoretical commitments and reality."

The events in Kosovo provide us with harsh and painful confirmation that this observation is accurate. As has already been stated, and Miodrag Vukovic confirmed it to us as well, "it has turned out that the enemy is here among the young people and has come instead of us. A large number of school and university students fell under his influence when he said that Albania is our homeland.... There is no other way to look at it than that the SSOJ failed in its activity."

We add to these facts last year's resolution of a meeting in the Serbian Republic Conference of the SSO, which stated that because of "insufficient attention to foreign students in Belgrade some individuals have shown resentment toward Yugoslavia and dissatisfaction with our sociopolitical system." Here again the SSOJ failed. But it was not alone in that.

Which is why today we ask Miodrag Vukovic: Where are the mistakes, and where are the solutions? He says that the "mistakes lie in the fact that the youth organization has not yet sufficiently realized the possibilities of our political system. In addition, the SAWPY and LCY should make room for young people to become authentically involved in action. The youth organization itself must achieve initiative on the part of its own membership, youth officials should take clear and concrete work plans directly to the young people."

But here a new question opens up. How is this to be implemented? Activity confined to forums is changed by reducing the number of professional operatives; collective work, leadership and responsibility, along with the delegate system, offer the opportunity for young people to express all their interests and to realize them through the operation of the SSOJ. Young people should be mobilized around specific plans and actions. Aren't the work actions, especially the success of the program "Let Us Collect Secondary Raw Materials" in Bosnia-Hercegovina, an example of how the effort should be made.

In the meantime the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee intended during May to take up on a priority basis the report on performance of the tasks set forth in last year's plenum on young people. What happened was something we hadn't counted on. The SSOJ did not prepare the report on time, since even after six versions of the text it was found in the Presidium of the Federal Conference of the SSOJ that the assessment it gave of performance was a purely formal one and was not based on consultation with people at the lower level. The proposed version of the text was therefore sent back to basic organizations for their consideration, and the meeting of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee was shifted to the fall, when there were already plans to discuss young people. We can therefore agree with Miodrag Vukovic when he sincerely says that the SSOJ is "in a crisis of action, since we always lack a finished result." We hope that this will improve.

7045
CSO: 2800/13

EDITORIALIST ATTACKS LEGACY OF ORTHODOX BISHOP NIKOLAJ

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Sep 81 p 6

[Article by Miroslav Stojanovic: "Resurrection of Darkness"]

[Text] An adventure in politics has placed two more Orthodox priests in prison.

Readers of yesterday's issue of our newspaper might have read that two priests belonging to the office of the representative of the archpriest of the Serbian Orthodox Church in Bijeljina, Petar Lukic and Cviko Mojic (along with two workers of the Bjelovar Wire and Cable Factory, Branko Petrovic and engineer Mihajlo Petric), have each been sentenced to 60 days in jail. They were convicted of "creating religious intolerance and acting from positions of religious nationalism."

What one might call the natural end of any act of this kind when religion is abused. We would not therefore draw the particular attention of our readers to this most recent event. Nevertheless, it does in a direct or indirect way offer several occasions for us to be concerned with it.

We would merely call attention to certain facts:

first, it should be noted that this is not an isolated case. Recently the news media has unfortunately borne evidence of increasing frequency of cases of this kind or similar ones, in any case of very dangerous political gambles among members of our various churches and faiths.

second, the characteristic and striking religious exclusiveness and revanchism toward different religious convictions, which automatically turn into nationalistic narrow-mindedness, enmity and benightedness.

and third, the increasingly frequent references in the case of the Orthodox priests to Bishop Nikolaj Velimirovic, in which emphasis is put on his biography as a "martyr" in the years of the last war (it is true that in 1944 the bishop was confined in the camp at Dachau, but it is also true that the Germans released him from there at the request of the Quisling Gen Milan Nedic). This is a case of incomprehensible and unacceptable defense of him as an individual, of a defense which remains blind to his extremely reactionary activity before the

war, which has been documented, and especially to his open hostile activity toward the new Yugoslavia after the war.

Let us take things one by one. It would be absurd to argue that the increasingly frequent confrontation between judges and individual priests is not [sic] the consequence of some altered and new attitude toward the church on the part of society. The commitments which society has made in this area are steadfast and unalterable: religious convictions are the private matter of every Yugoslav citizen. There is not and cannot be any discrimination whatsoever toward people who are religious. The activity of religious communities is altogether free in every respect except--when they undertake to abuse religion for political purposes.

We have been and we remain opposed to a confrontation with any church. We feel that this is also one of those unambiguous commitments of society. But confrontation of attempts to draw the church away from the field of religion and faith is the inevitable response to the challenge which is thereby thrown up to society. Incidentally, like it or not these attempts lead into the blackest darkness and into dangerous exclusiveness.

Not much wisdom is needed to understand how opposed this is to the essential interests of both the church itself and of religious persons in general. One of the blackest curses which has raged through this region that belongs to us, sowing hatred and death, is precisely that curse of religious exclusiveness and intolerance.

So now let us concern ourselves in a bit more detail with the "use" of Bishop Nikolaj Velimirovic in these efforts. His presence in all of this can only give the appearance of seeming accidental, which it obviously is not. On the contrary! Nor the fact that his work and his name are appearing in the establishment of the religious brotherhoods referred to as People's Christian Communities.

In a meeting of the "Brotherhood" of the Orthodox religious community, once again to quote the indictment, the priest Cviko Mojic organized the playing of tapes containing messages with hostile content, including the last "letter to the Serbs in Yugoslavia," sent while he was still alive by Bishop Nikolaj Velimirovic when he was a member of the extremist emigre community in the United States.

It is with regret that we point to the fact that all of this is happening with the official blessing and open support of the church.

Coming to the defense of the people's Christian communities, PRAVOSLAVLJE, the newspaper of the Serbian Patriarchate, says in its issue dated 1 September that the community "has existed and does exist lawfully as a component of the Serbian church and in no respect is it contrary to the church's bylaws." (This was written with the intimation that respect for the constitution of our socialist state and its laws is not the first obligation of every one of our citizens, whether he be religious or not.)

In disputing the assessments of "one of our high government and party officials" concerning the activity of these communities, accompanied by the comment that "there is still hope that a misunderstanding is involved and that the error will be corrected," PRAVOSLAVLJE asserts that "the formation and activity of the brotherhood have been monitored and followed by official church authorities, which guarantee that the correct path is followed in the revival of our pietistic movement."

What "official church authorities" will have to say about the activity of their priests in Bijeljina remains to be seen. PRAVOSLAVLJE, however, is quite unambiguous in its assessment of the historical role related to that pietistic movement of a man who, it turns out, inspired the Bijeljina priests in their efforts--Bishop Nikolaj Velimirovic. Referring to the development of that movement and its goals, PRAVOSLAVLJE writes: "The right and most suitable person, a man of the people, a man very close to members of the pietistic movement, Nikolaj Velimirovic, bishop first of Ohrid and then of Zica, was chosen as the leader of the pietistic movement. His role in strengthening and guiding the movement was especially great when examined from our present viewpoint. He was elected leader by the members of the pietistic movement themselves back in 1921 at the assembly which took place at that time. The bishop managed to unify all the purely Orthodox branches into a single pietistic movement, into, that is, a People's Christian Community." So, it is with this standard and this standard-bearer that certain of the members of the new Orthodox brotherhood are marching!

The newspaper of the Serbian Patriarchate (the issue dated 1-15 August) is still more explicit in its defense of Bishop Nikolaj Velimirovic against what it refers to as "comparisons in which people like Archbishop Alojzija Stepinac and Bishop of Zica Nikolaj Velimirovic are put on the same stereotyped level of the 'war criminal.' We have no intention at all to speak here about the former, while in the name of historical truth itself we cannot but protest against placing the latter in the now stereotyped category of the 'war criminal,' just because in his ideology he was an anticommunist or, more accurately, an antitheist [sic]...." Exactly so!

Some of the highest representatives of the Catholic Church in Croatia, we recall, used almost identical arguments in recently coming to the defense and undertaking the rehabilitation of Archbishop Stepinac. According to them he was only a "Christian patriot," and not a politician, an "embittered opponent of communism," but, you see, he was familiar at that time "only with the Stalinist model of communism...."

Just as there is no point in our undertaking a dialogue with the church concerning Archbishop Stepinac, so there is no point in discussing Bishop Velimirovic either now or in the future. As far as our society is concerned, that was removed from the agenda long ago. Both of them have on their own, through their reactionary and hostile activity, determined their place in history. We therefore have no intention whatsoever of attributing anything more or taking anything away from the bishop. But, however opposed PRAVOSLAVLJE may be to comparing and equating," its defense of Nikolaj Velimirovic, which is so consistent and obvious, without a single word about all the grounds on which he was placed in the blackest reaction and most rabid enemies of this Yugoslavia as it is, is--in the name of historical truth indeed--a resurrection of darkness that is as dangerous as it is impermissible.

7045
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ZAGREB JOURNALISTS DESCRIBE SCENE IN KOSOVO

Marinkovic on Contradictions

Zagreb START in Serbo-Croatian No 328, 15 Aug 81 pp 10-11

[Article by Gojko Marinkovic: "What Is the Situation in Kosovo?"]

> [Text] When a newsman sets out for Kosovo, he tries to answer the question: "What is the situation there actually like?" And then he begins to enumerate the failures, economic and political, which are the most difficult to report in this province, and then he describes everyday life and the mood of the people--in short, he writes like a foreign correspondent, since we know precious little more about the province, and indeed about the other republics, than we do about some neighboring country.

One cannot come to Kosovo these days without passing checkpoints at the airport or on incoming highways--but this is now far from the strictness and zeal of a few months ago, especially in the days when a state of emergency was declared in the province. To be sure, there do seem to be more policemen on the street than in other cities, but in all other respects the situation is normal. The movie theaters are operating normally, showing the same bad films as the rest of the country, the theaters are giving performances, and sporting events will soon resume. It is difficult to find a table in a restaurant, and the evening promenade in Pristina and other places is overflowing. And if there is anything that catches the eye at first glance, then it is this multitude of people, unusual for this time of the year, when all the Yugoslav cities become empty and there is the mass exodus for vacations. Pristina gives the impression of the liveliest city in the country, and the reason does not lie solely in the high cost of going somewhere for the summer, but there is also the decision that there is no annual vacation for many people this year.

During these hot summer days, then, the people of Kosovo will attempt to correct and repair the consequences of the seething and boiling spring, a spring on which a unanimous political assessment has been pronounced--counterrevolution, a flagrant onslaught of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. No one is so unrealistic as to think that the problems which have built up like sediment and have

then lain dormant can be solved in the course of these few months. The minimum requirement of consolidation--which will last for years--comes down at this moment to ensuring the conditions for normal commencement of the new school year and suppression of the hostile activity which is still present.

What this most frequently means is slogans written on the pavement, on walls, on fences; or actually just one and the same slogan: "Kosovo a Republic." Then the spreading of rumors and misinformation, intensified propaganda, not only from Albania, but also the propaganda of various emigre organizations. But this is still not the only reason why assessments of the situation in the province unfailing use the words: "The situation is still problematical" or "difficult." This most brutal, most fierce, and most open attack of the enemy was repulsed, but the political battle, which is referred to here as the differentiation, will last for a long time yet. Nationalism has left deep traces, it was sponsored by an official policy which in the creation of its image, in the seeking of its foundation, long ago crossed the boundary of what is properly national and sailed far into nationalistic waters. We are aware of the danger of general assessments being made or offered on the basis of one example or several, but still the black two-headed eagles are by no means a rare sight on the front doors and gates of many Albanian houses. They are now regarded as something normal, but it is a short step from that to cases when young people at sporting events root for the Albanian teams rather than for their own teams from Pristina.

So there is no point in shouting and making a ruckus, in becoming angry at the enemy, since he has only taken advantage of numerous shortcomings which are not any specialty peculiar to Kosovo, but in the province, because of Kosovo's backwardness and underdevelopment, have been raised to the second or third power. There are unwise capital investment projects throughout the country, everyone has his own Obrovaces and Viroviticas: the losses and uncovered investment projects run to fair amounts, but for some people that signifies only a somewhat slower growth, but it is still more serious for Kosovo. Instead of new factories being built, new jobs opened up, the resources of the Federation are being used to rescue an economic potential that has already been built. Even elsewhere productivity is limping behind the European average, but in Kosovo it is limping behind the Yugoslav average. Even elsewhere there is a shortage of some personnel and a surplus of others, but Kosovo is least in a position to allow itself such a luxury. Even elsewhere magnificent projects have been built, but elsewhere there are no ramshackle buildings in the immediate vicinity of buildings from fairy tales; even elsewhere there are differences in social welfare, but they are most evident in Kosovo.

For years these young people have been bombarded with propaganda to the effect that We owe no one anything, We have no unemployed, We have no differences in social welfare.... That propaganda was accurately aimed at those thin wires of national and social sentiment, and, of course, the results were not lacking. And instead of answering those half-arguments with arguments, the only response on our part was: this is flagrant intervention in internal affairs. Instead of bringing those who have been in Albania before the TV cameras and showing how the "only democratic country in the world" looks, every pain was taken to absorb

the insults, the slander and the fabrications, merely to maintain some sort of relations. Actually this was a one-way application of the view that Enver Hoxha will not live forever, and this bastion of Stalinism will one day fall, and then it will be better in that future time to have a friendly rather than an unfriendly neighbor. But how much we actually know about Albania is best illustrated by an anecdote told by a high-level leader in Kosovo. Some 10 years ago our ambassador in Tirana came on his vacation and this comrade asked him:

"What's new over there?"

"That's what I came to ask you, since over there we are not allowed to move about, we know nothing and we see nothing," came the answer.

"For shame," this Kosovo leader says, "if he had simply stood at the window and looked at the way people are dressed, whether they have patches on their clothes, at what hour they go home, what is the price of bread, what are the slogans on the squares, had he read the newspapers and magazines, he would have had enough for an analysis."

Or again, numerous professors, members of academies, and cultural figures go to Albania, they travel it up and down, they deliver toasts and the like, and not one of them has ever written a line about that country.

Following these events there has been a great deal of talk about how Albanian television covers 60 percent of the area of Kosovo, how numerous transmitters of Radio Tirana are directed toward our country. It became clear all of a sudden how powerful that Albanian weapon was, and people reflected on how to jam that broadcasting. Technically this is, of course, feasible, but it is prohibited under all international conventions, since a portion of Albania would not be able to listen to the radio and look at their own national TV broadcasting. But the real question is whether that is necessary at all, or, why someone did not ask earlier why so many antennas in Kosovo were aimed toward Tirana? Why do people need to look at Albanian television aside from our own broadcasting, aside from the programs of TV Pristina, which are also broadcast in the Albanian language? Albanian propaganda would have no effect whatsoever if it had not followed on fertile soil, on a soil which no one else has sown, and then it is clear who has gathered the fruit. We have had occasion to see the evening news from Albania. In Tirana they pay attention to small details, and it is no accident that there is half an hour difference between our evening news and theirs--so that both can be watched. And they are watched. That day half of the broadcast from Tirana was devoted to triumphs in the workplace, to the harvest, to production, to shock workers, to rank-and-file workers and all of this was done with many, many names. There were no meetings, no official sessions, nor indeed did the world exist--only one news item about how some English newspaper had praised Albanian achievements.

The assessment is correct that counterrevolution is involved, but the more time that passes, the more relevant is the question--Why is it that this happened in Kosovo? We have already given part of the answer without claiming any sort of complete analysis, but it seems that the other part is becoming evident right

now, in this phase of the differentiation, which is proceeding with difficulty and slowly, for the simple reason that this process is being conducted by the League of Communists, which had already lost its ability to act and its ideological competence, which is burdened with top-heaviness, which has become bureaucratic and has left many things to go as they will.

In the end Kosovo has actually had almost no time to learn self-management. What is there to self-manage when there is no accumulation, how is one to self-manage when the resources for development are obtained from a fund, when the decisions are made in small exclusive groups?

These are all reasons why the process of differentiation is not proceeding at the pace desired. Why were compromises and half-hearted moves made at the beginning; for example, when the Bylaws Commission had to announce that Mahmut Bakalli was no longer a member of the presidium of the provincial [party] committee? Some people did not want to assume their part of the responsibility, some people rightly asked what the leaders are up to, there is a great deal of indecision and inconsistency, but there has also been a lack of help from the top Yugoslav leadership. Not that someone should go to Kosovo and say: you go, you stay, but for the criteria to be set down on staying and going. The Kosovo leadership is now subject to numerous pressures, from those fundamental pressures to the pressure of those who think that it is all over or who call for heads to roll, for mass resignations, for dismissals and criminal charges. There are even those who think that personnel of Albanian nationality bear all the blame for this situation. It is self-evident that in a multinational community the greatest responsibility is borne by those who are most numerous, but certainly they do not bear it alone, since this situation in Kosovo was cooked up by all of them together.

But recently there has been more talk about another pressure, about the Serbs and Montenegrins moving out of Kosovo. It is beyond dispute that Serbs and Montenegrins have been leaving Kosovo, which is in fact demonstrated by the datum that there are 19 percent fewer Serbs in that province than 10 years ago. The question that logically follows is this: Why did they move away, and where to? The most frequent answer is to Serbia because of the climate. But the reference here is not to the weather, but to that other type of impure air and pressure. No honest man, and we have seen for ourselves these past few days, can dispute that there were Albanian nationalists who wanted an ethnically pure Kosovo, that the slogan "Kosovo to the Kosovites" (another version of the demand for a republic) is actually the same as Kosovo to the Albanians. And when arguments are sought to back up this thesis about pressures, then it is explained that it was more difficult for the Serbs and Montenegrins to get jobs, more difficult to obtain education, and there were even physical attacks. And in actuality there was the first, the second, and the third--but the datum still stands that Albanians comprise 77.5 percent of the population of the province, and 64 percent of the labor force. The datum also stands that it had become established practice to require knowledge of both languages for almost all jobs, and this affected the Serbs and Montenegrins, since as a rule they do not know Albanian. But--why don't they? We asked how anyone could be a republic official, a political official, without knowing both languages, when he must use earphones in

meetings? But how is the other language to be learned when the children begin to be divided even in nursery schools? Nevertheless, we were told by one Albanian, if I were to live for 2 years in China, I would learn Chinese, but even among the Albanians there are those who do not wish to learn Serbo-Croatian.

There has been talk recently about how there existed some sort of "secret fund" in Kosovo (like those funds for soccer players) from which huge sums were paid to the Serbs and Montenegrins who were leaving Kosovo. We checked it out, we were told: pure fabrication! But the truth is something else, and it is best illustrated by an example from Djakovica, where a few days ago a man who has been working abroad bought 3 hectares of land from a Serb for 1.2 million dinars. Since there is little of it, land here is fantastically expensive, and anyone who wants to sell can get a good price, and with that money one can live better and more comfortably elsewhere. Serbs and Montenegrins are leaving Kosovo, and why shouldn't they, when they can live better somewhere else? Aren't the Albanians doing so as well? There are as many as 60,000 of them all over Yugoslavia, and 26,000 abroad.

Certainly these events will augment the pressures still more, but don't the party members who are Albanian feel the pressures as well, since it is quite clear that it is they who most hinder the Albanian nationalists? Many of them who have publicly attacked Albanian nationalism are receiving threatening letters. They are called traitors, some have even been sent death sentences pronounced by "people's courts."

Much more of this might be written about Kosovo, about the events and lessons of Kosovo, but doesn't it seem to you that this article, like numerous others, resembles a bit the reports written by foreign correspondents, doesn't it seem to you that all of us know too little about Kosovo?

Trnski With Security Forces

Zagreb START in Serbo-Croatian No 329, 29 Aug 81 pp 34-36

[Article by Mladen Trnski: "On the Self-Protection Front"]

> [Text] Our reporter has spent the last several days visiting the temporary camp of the Consolidated Detachment of Yugoslav Security Forces in Kosovo. This report describes the life and work of members of the police from all our republics and provinces.

The first twilight was reaching the roofs of the Pristina suburbs as we entered the capital of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo from Podujevo. Our large Ford Transit with Zagreb plates passed the first police patrol without stopping. There were several patrols before Pristina, with equipment, with automatic rifles, wearing gray-blue helmets, with two-way radios and vehicles.

In Pristina the streets were lighted up, the shops were open, the stands in the open-air market were overloaded, goods were on display, there were piles of

watermelons and peppers on the cobblestones. A bit of the Orient, a bit of the Balkans. The usual bustle in the early evening. At first we did not even notice that there were more police cars and uniforms than usual. In the days that followed we became accustomed to that.

In the expansive and pleasantly arranged lobby of the Grand Hotel in Pristina it was lively. The customary formalities were brief, the people at the desk were pleasant, the elevators were operating, the rooms were large, but they fell a good bit short of their original tone, which had been rather nicely conceived, but obviously not so well maintained. An hour later we had before us a glass of juice and good Kosovo grappa at a round table in one of the large rooms of the provincial secretariat for internal affairs. The evening din and echoes in the city were muffled, there were a great number of telephones, tangles of cables and a cot covered with a soldier's blanket. Meaning that someone was always on duty here....

"So, you see yourself, it might be said that the life of the city is normal. You can sit down where you like, have a drink, have supper, and even dance, stroll about freely.... The movie houses are operating, the first sporting events have been held.... There is no rest for us, much less an annual vacation. It is not hard for you to imagine all that must be done and accomplished day and night after everything that happened and everything that came before that...," began Mehmed Maliqi, provincial secretary for internal affairs, flicking off ash into the overflowing ashtray. The secretary lit a new cigarette, showing his fatigue and lack of sleep. This tested veteran of the war, the revolution and the security service--until quite recently president of the Kosovo Veterans' Federation--and now a man whom probably no one envies his new post--is trying to be an accommodating and pleasant host and patient in giving an interview.

"I think I do not exaggerate when I say that we all expect everyone who comes to us to help us in his way. There should be no sparing those things that are wrong, but there is also a need for a well-intentioned word about everything that we desire and also about what we are doing. It was really bad, but even now it is not easy. Trials are taking place, penalties are being meted out, we are trying to find the guilty ones, pursuing them, improving our methods and effectiveness, we are changing many things.... But with all this we must win the battle for our own children, whom we have released into the hands of those who were and are against us, against everything that is ours in Kosovo, in Yugoslavia, and now we are embarrassed and are racking our brains about how that was possible."

The smoke hovers near the ceiling. Although it is already near midnight, Mehmed Maliqi talks about the police methods of those who are "concerned" about us, about the differentiation, about the silence, about evasion of responsibility, about special warfare, which is actuality here, and at length recalls with a fatigued but broad smile yesterday's meeting with young people in the camp of the youth work brigades and the words which are not empty political rhetoric for those young people.

The next day, at 1300 hours, while the sun is melting the asphalt, the regular meeting of the staff of the Pristina Secretariat for Internal Affairs is in full session. The most recent data on the security situation in the opstina are being considered and the necessary security measures for that night agreed on....

"This is nothing special, only routine, but we have been working this way, on a day-to-day basis, for months now," the secretary Vesel Latifi, who has a master's degree in law, later explained. "Every member of the secretariat has been fully mobilized, and we are trying to direct this entire total effort as much as possible toward timely and greatly improved prevention."

There are somewhat fewer offenses and crimes of the usual kind than in previous years, but the police are now more concerned with crimes of a political nature. The references to leaflets, pamphlets, outbursts in public places, covert dissemination and ethnic intolerance and enmity.... And that is why the entire staff of the Pristina Security Service is involved at "full capacity" in the broad political campaign being waged in all strata of society to stabilize the situation in Kosovo.

"In actuality the local community, and associated labor, and the schools, indeed every institution, street and individual, everyone must be involved on the self-protection front if our system of self-protection is going to operate better. This is a system in which we are only the professional backbone. Those are our most important tasks, the rest we can handle easily," the secretary said.

In the operations center, in the duty room, at the reception desk, there was a bustle everywhere as in a beehive. Inspector Suljevic was supervising the shift, there was a crisscrossing of policemen, civilians, women, men, languages, requests, inquiries, petitions and charges.... Just like in any large police station on an ordinary day....

At dusk, in the dust and sweltering heat, traffic policemen stop all vehicles arriving from Pec in what almost seems like a convoy. It is also like that on all the other approaches to Pristina. Members of the security service, in uniform and in plain clothes, check documents, examine the vehicles.... All this has now become pretty much routine, they say, before they literally paid attention to the smallest detail. No one can enter the city without a particular purpose and invitation. Especially no foreigners. A German and a Frenchman, with a good suntan (they were coming from the coast, but why this way?) protest. The police are polite, but they stick unalterably to their position, and the foreigners skirt the city in an arc.

The night shift reaches the checkpoint in a cross-country vehicle. The red reflection of the sun, which is sinking behind the smokestack of the steam power plant, slides softly along the ridges of the helmets and the barrels of the machine guns. The dust hangs in the air. There is a flickering play of blinker lights on the jammed highway by which we return to the city. The first lights are coming on in Pristina....

The streets we travel toward the hotel are nearly empty in the early hours after midnight. Here and there someone moves. A patrol comes along, on its rounds, as we used to call it. From their shirts, jackets and badges we recognize two local policemen and two from the "Bosnia-Hercegovina contingent." We exchanged greetings and glances, they did not ask us any questions. We heard from somewhere a radio and a woman's laugh--small groups in good humor were still sitting on the terrace of the "Kosovo Peony."

The silhouettes of the buildings around the hotel are sketched out distinctly against the bright nighttime sky. Down across the way in the shadow of the wall the helmet of the soldier standing guard in full battle dress shines dully. Another strides at a uniform pace along the paved square in front of the building of the military command.

We pass by a pond, by shouting children, by oxen in the shade and several peasant houses with the typical high walls and openings which more resemble loopholes than windows. We enter deeper and deeper into the wooden hollow. A second guard, a third, and a check, though they know of our arrival. In a few minutes we reach one of the temporary improvised camps of the so-called Consolidated Detachment of Yugoslav Security Forces in Kosovo. Tents, buildings, more tents, countless police vehicles in the greatest variety, playing fields, laundry on clotheslines, amphibious armored personnel carriers, field showers, wooden tables, assembly places.... Signs, emblems and symbols signify the separate camps of the units from the various republics and SAP [Socialist Autonomous Province] Vojvodina. The diversity of the uniforms and equipment catches the eye.

The usual morning of work and drills in the martial arts, learning about and handling particular types of weapons.... The silent and nimble boys in camouflaged clothing of a cut and appearance completely new in our country, throw steel blades at large wooden targets from all positions. Uncovered brown butts of Colts in open holsters at their belts. Or perhaps the Smith-Wesson detective special. Others can be seen to have the same weapon.

The unit from Croatia--the one in which the three men supposedly married Albanian girls from here, whose summer uniforms, especially the finely tailored shirts with the same insignia, are greatly sought after here as "souvenirs"--are just now attending a class in political ideology. A helicopter lands. Two police officers hurry into the headquarters. In the Slovenian part of the camp there are guards in typical caps, sweaters, trousers made of camouflaged cloth and boots. One feels as though he has wandered into a commando camp or is walking across stage sets where an adventure film is being made.

Unfortunately this beehive, which does not look harmless at all, is no film, but reality. Against the enemies and shrewdly chosen forms of special warfare--directed in Kosovo against Yugoslavia's most sensitive connecting links and values--a response had to be made with special forces of the security services from all over the country. Kosovo is not an exercise, but a real-life test of the capability of the system of social self-protection. Against an open enemy, or, as is the case now in Kosovo, a covert one, one cannot fight with the power of

conviction, and still less with kid gloves. It is clear that this is a force, but not in the naked use of force, but a force at the service of community consensus.

The personnel carriers rumble by carrying members of the special forces with helmets in the new shape, resembling bunches of grapes, wearing bullet-proof vests, wearing masks, armed to the teeth. This time it is only a drill. The actions, when there are any, are mostly carried out at night.

"When they say that they would be happiest if they could go home tomorrow, you can believe them," says the provincial assistant secretary for internal affairs Ismet Krasniqi during our conversation in the School Center for Internal Affairs and Social Self-Protection in Vucitrn about these nights in Kosovo, which may bring fresh slogans, fires, property damage and challenges. But one should not arrive at a mistaken judgment about everything in Kosovo from a slogan, from isolated outbursts.

"The security service, which has been reinforced in terms of personnel, professional competence and supply, is having ever greater success in opposing the enemy. The entire system of social self-protection is on the offensive. We hold the situation in our own hands," Ismet Krasniqi says.

After the accumulated errors of commission and omission, miracles cannot happen overnight. The battle has to be won by the League of Communists, by every organization and by every individual within himself. Then a neighborhood in the city, a street or part of a village will not, for example, silently shrug its shoulders, but will know who is the "author" of the slogans 10 or 15 meters long, and will prevent him before the police do.

At the entrance to the Pristina factory Amortizer, which is cooperating successfully even with Peugeot of France, more uniforms and armed guards. The head of the shift of guards and the people in the plant wear the insignia of noncommissioned officers. The superintendents Muharem Vata, Nikola Jokanovic and Hamid Maqedonci, the workers Sulejman Berisha, Shaban Kqiku and Amhet Krasniqi wear uniforms as they work at their machines and have weapons within reach. Lest there be any confusion--the army has not "occupied" the factory.

"It is this way throughout the province. Every shift in organizations of associated labor has a complete territorial defense unit which stands ready to oppose any threat to the factory, to property or to production. All members of Kosovo's territorial defense are performing their regular duties in uniform and with equipment, or they are in training camps," Gen Maj Fadil Quranoli explained to us. We were sitting in the shelter of a tent, somewhere high in Kosovo's hills, in the midst of the afternoon bustle of the camp of engineers. The general looks at the members of territorial defense who specialize in mines and demolition and says that the territorial units from associated labor are now a maneuverable force capable even of combat operation outside the work organizations. Such units are now a regular part of every local community and in this situation are preparing first of all for tasks in self-protection.

"Those critical moments, and even those direct conflicts with demonstrators around certain facilities, when firearms were not used, all the experiences from those critical events, have imposed an appreciable and serious addition to the training program of territorial defense units and staffs, on which we are working intensively at present," the general said.

On the Yugoslav-Albanian border the abandoned and temporarily closed Vrbnica border crossing. The Veljko Vlahovic Border Patrol Station is a good-looking building, a model estate, a fruit orchard, a vegetable garden, roses and a lake. Youth with border patrol badges, smiles and good humor. We listened to tales of the border, about trackless areas in the mountains, blizzards, extremely hot weather, wolves, shepherds, the precious water which is so scarce, friendships with the local people, also border patrol people in their way, about tasks, worries, joys and letters.

"When the concerned letters, calls and actions by parents began to come one after the other in all those events," the border guards recall, "we had to write home collectively and persuade our people that we were fine and that the border is peaceful." The young men laughed. "And it really is. The situation is normal here, and no one should be concerned."

It is nearly 40° Celsius. Over the way, on the other side, are the clearly marked boundary lines and the red flag with the red two-headed eagle, which is popping dryly on the hot south wind which from time to time carries the barking of dogs. No one anywhere. In this deeply cut passage between Pastrik and Koritnik into which the summer gales are pumping the southern breath from Otranto, a bit over 100 km away by air, there is a kind of unreal calm.

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BRIEFS

MACEDONIAN LANGUAGE TEACHING--An analysis of the professional quality of the teaching of the Macedonian language in parallel with the Albanian and Turkish languages in elementary schools in Tetovo Opstina was the subject of an expanded joint session of the Assembly of Tetovo Opstina. The conclusion was that in the majority of cases the teaching of the Macedonian language in these schools is unprofessional and superficial, as a result of which the success rate is very low. This is confirmed by the fact that of 54 teachers who taught the Macedonian language last school year only five of them had the necessary qualifications. Several concrete resolutions were adopted in order to improve the situation. [Text] [Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 24 Sep 81 p 3]

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